### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

CONTEST FOR THE DICTATORSHIP.

OUTRAGES UPON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Vast Land Schemes in Sonora, Durango and Tehuantepec.

Revenue to be Raised by Selling a Lottery to Americans.

DISORBANIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

## THE REPORTED NEW CABINET,

The United States mail steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult. bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 17th and from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult. She also brings with the regular semi-monthly Mexican mails \$249, 355 50 in specie, on freight.

# Our City of Mexico Correspondence. Cres of Mexico, Get. 19, 1867.

Condition of Affairs-No Government in th Comonfort has not a Working Majority in Con ress Other Names Likely to be Presented for the Dic thip—The Army Dissatisfied with Comonfort—The ints for the Dictatorship—Lerdo Tejada—Benito —Juan Jose Bas—Unparalleled Disorganisation of the Republic—Extension of the Indian Sway—Foreign Aid the only Hope of Mexico—Bankrupt State of the Country—Contracts for Surveying the Northern States by Americans—What the Foreign Ministers are About—

The population of this capital are in the most perplexed condition to know how the great question of the day is to be decided. "is the President to have extraordinary powers?" is a question that is in everybody's mouth, and elons. Mexico is to-day like a planet thrown out of its erbit, whiring on through space without knowing where is to fetch up. There is actually no government. The

Orngress do not presume to govern. They are simply executive power. Prosident Comonfort has not a working majority in that body, and therefore the greatest confu-

At the time Congress assembled President Comonfort believed he had a popularity with the army that would carry him anywhere. He waited patiently for the assembling of Congress, and on the first test-which was in the election of the Committee on Credentials-carried his amittee. This gave him too much confidence of the final result, and aroused his opponents to action. Up

mained by him, orging him to a certain strong anti-clergy course, and promising him exclusive powers if he would commit himself to such a policy. Comonfort, however remained off, hoping that his usual good luck would stick by him. In the meantime the juntas of Congress that more adverse to Comonfort, and by degrees other name have been put forward to hold extraordinary powers as the head of the nation. Comonfort not yielding, Governor

Baz—who is also a member of Congress—resigned his position as Governor of the district, and has since been conthing himself more especially to the question of extraordwars nevers.

ming himself more especially to the question of extraordinary powers.

The army that Comonfort relied on to pronounce for him, when their rations beame short, have failed to do so up to this date, and, on the contrary, manifest a most decided disposition to be displeased with Comonfort. Desertions have taken place in the chartely of this city, and for the gast three days we have strong evidences that unless the military be paid off before long a general strike in the army, must take place. That this is to be prevented looks very disboust. Comonfort, being bereft of power to make a sean, has failed so far in getting money to satisfy the army. The Congress, who have the power, know that the army is too ignorant to look to them for pay, and therefore, Comonfort, who is powerless by the constitution, must take all the blame. The soldiers, however, must eat. They have been nearly starving for many days, and I do not believe another week like the last can place over our heads without bringing forth trouble from the army.

in the interesting strife that is going on we have plenty of aspirants in the field. On the one hand, Commonfort sione, on the other, Leriode de Figulai, alto Minister of Finance, and still more recently head clerk in the Ministry of Fomento, Ednito Juarez, atto Governor of the district of Ouaca, author of the "Law Juarez," and Juan Jose Bar, but Governor of the district of Mexico. All of these three seen have many strong traits of character. Juarez is perhapt the most ciever of them. He is a both thera, and a man that that so once occasion gained for immost a reputation in this country. Leriode of the history of the law Lordo, "Rown more district in the clerky and corporation properties." Rown more district in the Clinical States as "the law for the said of the clerky and corporation properties." Rown more than equal to the largest and most forminable compiracies. He is a real loss to the city, and would be an ornament to the police department of any city where a daring go ahead executive was necessary. How the strife is to end I dare not venture to say. Common rumer says that Common it to be leave soon; that he really expects to go. This I do not believe; Common transcribed in the cycs of the world. If he fails now to carry his point, this poor country is loot to all grains himself of rover in the cycs of the world. If he fails now to carry his point, this poor country is loot to all grains and many more revolutions.

From Durange—yee, from the confines of Lower Californs—to Yucatan, we have every when revolution cannot issued many more revolutions.

From Durange—yee, from the confines of Lower Californs—to Yucatan, we have every when the real point, the poor country is overrum with robbers. There is not a many more revolutions and the whole country is overrum with robbers. There is not a many more revolutions and the propose of the world. It is the whole fault when the string forces are not safe for merchanic to transport their goods. And what is the exame of all the whole fault when the world with the capit

of the Indians.

But little is deing in diplomatic circles. M. Galriac,
French Minister, has but just recovered from the scare
given him by his reported recall. Mr. Lettsom, British
Charge, is placeting along in his usual John Bull style.
He is the only representative of foreign nations here
whose notes dring prompt responses. Mr. Forsyth has
given up all hope of making the postal and other treaties,
and has turned his attention to pitching into the new Tehuantenes grant.

and mas turned ms attended to pitching into the new Pe-buantepec grant.

The mines of Pachuca and Real del Monte are turning out well. The clear peoils of the Real del Monte Com-pany this year will exceed \$1,000,000.

MARATLAN, Sept. 25, 1857. Merter of Americans on American Territory-Statement of Mr. Dunbar—State of Affairs on the Boundary—Inquiry by Mojor Steele, Communiting Fort Buchanam—The Bro-thers Ainsa—Origin of the Crabbe Expedition—Complicity of Gov. Pesquiera—The Proofs Sent to Washington— Don Manuel Gandara's Hospitality and Ruin—He i. Driven into American Territory—American Irade on the West Coast—Our Fabrics Preferred—How it Should be Fostered—Outrages upon American Interesto—The Vice Consul Threstened with Imprisonment—Cases of Schooner Ada, Schooner Curlew, Schooner Kahluna, Schooner Fal-Mada, Schooner Curiew, Schooner Randons, mouth—American Consul not Recognized—Numerous In sults—Some National Protection Wanted, &c., &c.

A few days ago I transmitted to you a copy of the depo-sition of Charles E. Evans, sworn to before the United States Vice Consul for this port, relating to the late events at Caborra, Sonora, and to-day I take the liberty to inform you of the substance of a letter the American Consulat has received from Mr. Dunbar, of Sonvita, referring to the murder of an American on American territory, and the capture and kidnapping of Jesus Ainsa, in the same locali-Understanding that the government at Washington had ordered inquiries to be instituted into this atrocious outrage, and knowing full well that to no journal in the United States I can address myself with more confidence in its willingness and ability to cause the honor of the municate to you the important information embraced in that letter, in the entire truth of which I have the utmost faith, being myself personally and well conversant with the truthful integrity of Mr. Dunbar.

Mr. D., is or was the proprietor of the store at Sonvita, Mexican soldiers; and since, after the deed, Mexicans seen disposed to shirk the responsibility by averring that the statement is of grave import. I may further preface that statement by informing you that I have been travelling extensively in Sonora, both before and after the running of the Mesilla lines, and that I have always clearly under stood the boundary to run close to Sonvita, not the ranch but the puebla, and that a little mound to the west-north west of the puebla was pointed out to me as a landmark denoting the boundary, and that Mr. Dunbar's house was on the west-northwest side of that mound. I, therefore, distinctly endorse all that Mr. Dunbar says of the locality of

the suggestion of the United States Legation at Mexico, addressed to Mr Dunbar certain queries, in answer to which, in a lengthy communication, Mr. Dunbar minutely sets forth the particulars of facts as they came to his knowledge. He fully describes the burglary committed command of an officer; the seizure and forcible abduction of four American invalids; their execution in neighboring gully; the exposure of their unburied

neighboring gully; the exposure of their unburied bodies to cayotes and other beasts. He dwells earnestly on the imprisonment and illegal removal of his clerk, Mr. Jesus Ainsa; on the robbery of his store and destruction of his books, committed by the same armed Mexican party; and proves his edifices to be within the United States territory by the fact that for a long time he has, unmolested by any one, sold in them vast quantities of goods, prohibited or subjected to duty by the Mexican tariff; and, further, by the existence, at a short distance south of his house, of a mound, especially erected by the joint American and Mexican commession, and univariate known to represent the "time monument" at that piece.

Of the writer's own knowledge a number of Americans have, with various pursuits, been living for some time at Sonvita, and always repaired to the before mentioned locality, when the humor of an hour prompted them to go, and visit for an afternoon pastime Uncle Sam's dominons. They will be more careful in future. The glory of the old gentleman seems to have departed, and Americans are no more safe on their own hunting grounds from the carbine and knife of Mexican murderors. Mr. Dunbar's severe reflections on the inactivity of our government, and its constant and claracteristic refusal to protect American citizens against Mexican aggressions, are all perfectly "in order;" and if American citizens traveling in Mexico take English passports, declaring themselves British subjects, as to my own knowledge a number of them have lately done, they follow no more than the principal dictate of nature—self-preservation. The development of them have lately done, they follow no more than the principal dictate of nature—self-preservation.

veiling in Micro take English passars, as the work to with the principal dictate of nature—self-preservation.

The deposition of Charles Edward Evans and the imprisonment of Jesus Anna prove most satisfactorily that the murderers of the four Americans at Sonvila were Moxican soldiers, commanded by a Mexican officer, and detailed expressly for this bloody work by the commanding officer of the section operating at Caboreas, Hilarion Gabilondo. Their names were Geo. W. Harrison, Charles Parker, Stephen Bunker and John Long. The first was confined to bed by severe rheumatism, the second suffered of a wound in the thigh received by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Bunker had a chronic disease and Long had been appointed by Mr. Crabbe as their attendant. Mr. Dunbar says that Major Steene, commanding Fort Buchanan, had detailed an efficer to inquire into the violation of United States territory and the massacre of these four American citizens; and if so, the government by this time is undoubtedly in possession of all the facts.

Mr. Augustin Siven, so long held a prisoner in Sonora, and at last permitted to ecospe on account of his relationship with the influential Ynigo family, is now ange on the frontier at Calabajos. Lately married to a daughter of old Manuel Ynigo, his young wife, with true womanly perseverance and determination, ceases not to appeal to the old man until he consented to exercise his influence to let Ainsa escape, which he effected four leagues from Surmonillo, white on his way to Guaymas, to be there tried by a superior court. Jesus Afinsa is still in prison at Guay mas, though sentenced to five years banishmont. He has been persuaded to declare that he never was nor never intends to be an Americana, two are widowed by the massacre of Caboreas.

Agustin was State interpreter of California, and came on a visit to Sonora eighteen for twenty months ago in company with Mr. Crabbe, two of his sisters and his company with Mr. Crabbe, two of his sisters and his

the Amas family have been residents of California. Four daughters have enarried Americans, two are widowed by the massacre of Caboreus.

Agustin was State interpreter of California, and came on a visit to Somera eighteen or twenty months ago in company with Mr. Crabbe, two of his sisters and his prother Jesus. During that visit he was arrested and prevented from returning to California. Jesus entered into a business engagement with Mr. Dumbar. Mr. Crabbe returned to California, well satisfied with the reception he had met with The party of Pesquiers was then contending with the Gandara faction for the supremsey in the State, and the result being doubtful, offered to Crabbe lands, mines and authority if he would bring down a party of Americans to assist them, but before he could return they had triumphed over Gandara, ejected him from the State, and made their peace with the general government, which was but too glad to see the downfall of as unruly baron who had never paid attention to the supreme government. The fact, however, of their laving invited Americans to assist them was known, and accused by Gandara in the national palace of Mexico of treason in calling filbusters into the country, they no more needing the American help, decided to prove the accusation to be false; and when Crabbe did come they brought a superior force to bear on him, and murdered, upon capture, every soul belonging to the expedition of Evans, now at hand, and those of the two Ainsas and Mr. R. Niven, that soon will be submitted to the truth will be forced upon the public mind by the deposition of Evans, now at hand, and those of the two Ainsas and Mr. R. Niven, that soon will be submitted to the President at Washington, and cannot fail to afford him abundant evidence in connection with manifold details from many quarters that the greatest treachery has been committed—that our citizens have been altitude to a foreign country there to be ruthlessly murdered and their bodies thrown to the beats—that Mexican troops have in valied our soi

surprised to see General Gandara soon return from Mexico clothed with full authority to resume the government of Source itself

surprised to see General Gandara soon return from Mexico clothed with full authority to resume the government of Souora itself.

I shall now proceed to add to this already lengthy communication some facts to prove to you that Americans have interests to foster and watch over on this coast, that with proper care their trade would be predominant, and that the "Mexican outrages" we so often read about are not mere chimeras, induced by spite or lying malice, but sad facts. The trade of this coast is entirely in the hands of European merchants, and has been so for many years. There exists in Mazalian a tradition, that in far and bygone times "a strong American house" had done buginess here; we hear sometimes the names of Howlard, Aspinwall, Mett, Talbet, Parrot and Luzborough mentioned, hear their doings described, their establishment remembered, much in the same way as we may read in oiden fore of the manners and transactions of the merchants of Carthage and Phoenicis; but we must confess we rather mistrust these hearsays, lest they might turn out to be but mere fabrications of excited brains.

The house of John A. Robinson, at Guayma, formerly United States Consul for that port—those las been no Consul in Guaymas for three years—and the house of Smith & Mason of this port, who also have a branch of this house at La Paz, are the only American houses on this coast. The former can hardly be considered in the light of an American house, as all his connections are foreign, and his goods imported from Europe. Smith & Mason import from California, and their cotton goods are much preferred for their superior durability; in fact, the European cottons imported here are the filmiest productions conceivable, principally composed of starch, and unsalcable in any other part of the world. The consumption, particularly of cotten goods, is very considerable from Guaymas to Tehuantepee. Those, and almost all besides needed, can be supplied by the United States mostly in better quality and at cheaper prices than those now rolling. I

chantman that makes its appearance on the coast is unlawfully interfered with, and where British and French commerce, safe under the ever present gaus of their countries, is unmolested, American vessels have to submit to grievous outrages.

In the year 1854 circl, in the pert of Mazatlan, Mr. Getton, late United State Consol, and since that time, in spite of the proximity of California, the lively commerce existing between this port and San Francisco, in spite in short of the absolute moleculary of a consul, only this necessity induces Mr. Persych, in December hast, to appoint a Vice-Censol, and he had hardly time to brush the circle of the consular control arms before he found himself in a circly jailfor protesting against the lingual decree of a petty Alcade to red the American schooner Ada, a vessel chartered for twerve months, and a bottomy of \$1,000 on her advanced by the agent of the charterers on Mazatlan houses. The vessel hardly arrives at this port, to be delivered to the control of the charterers, when a passenger on beard—William S. Fitch—produces a document purporting to be a bottomy bond, dated one day later than the legal properly endorsed signed and scaled bottomy bond of the charterers, but lacking all and every certification or legal form to give it due authenticity. Those shortcomings, however, were of little consequence to the Judge, who influenced by weighty motives, failed not give a prompt sentence in favor of Mr. Fitch's claim, throwing the charterers and their bottomy bond entirely out of court, and depriving them of charter, money advanced on bottomry and on the charter party.

Less than a year ago there arrived here the American schooner Curlew, the passengers in command and the captain in rous. Without inquiring for one single instant, into the circumstances of the case, the authorities put the captain into jail and kept him there five months. The months ago the American schooner Kuhlana arrived at San Blas from San Francisco, and there paid her toninge and other dues. On arrival at

anchoring in your port of destination.

For several years American vessels have been constant by chartered by the government to proceed from San Frios. San Diego to the Colorado river with commissaries' and quartermasters' stores for the garrison of Fort Yumas. On delivery of these stores these charters expire, and shin-masters, anxious to procure a return freight, avail themselves of the provision of art. 3, sec. 9 of the Mexican tariff and Custom Rouse regulations guaranteing free entry to all foreign vessels that come merely to take away country produce, and put into Guayamas, where they are regularly made to pay full harbor and tomage dues, and upon resistance or remonstrance are told that Guayamas has its own laws, and that the laws of the federal government don't "tell" there.

The United States commercial agent at La Paz, Lower California, though provided with Mr. Pierce's commission to act, was during the last two years nover recognised by the Mexican southorities. When the duties of his office compelled him to address notes to the government, no reply was ever vouchasted. On several occasions he was threatened with a flogging, and flasily driven out of the country.

The American flag in this port was torn from the gaff

compelled him to address Bokes to the government, no reply was ever vouchaafed. On several occasions he was threatened with a flegging, and finally driven out of the country.

The American flag in this port was torn from the galf of an American vessel on the 21st of July, 1857; an American bottom has been outrageously sold and the Mexican flag hoisted; an American Consul has been ignominiously imprisoned; American chitzens have been cruelly and mercilessly murdered; American territory has been invaded and rained with the blood of its inhabitants; American vessels have been robbed by government officials; the lives of American chitzens resident in this and other ports are in constant deadly danger; the very name of the United States is abhorred and spat upon; to be an American here, is to be the parish of society, to be swindled, robbed, imprisoned and murdered, whenever it suits Mexicans to do so, and all these facts are known, and have been known to the American government for years and months, and no notice has been taken of them; no vessel of war has appeared; no protection has been given; no redress has been demanded; no indignation has been expressed, and Americans are left to the tender mercy of the representatives of English, French, Frussan and other governments to protect their lives and rights.

In view of all these circumstances, true and unexaggerated as they are, I trust that the powerful influence of your paper will not be denied to a community of Americans, small it is true, but of vast importance as the piencers of tourse prespertly and American commerce, that only needs a mite of proper protection to expand into magnitude.

Newspaper Accounts.

a mite of proper protection to expand into magnitude.

Newspaper Accounts.

[Translated for the New York Herald from El Boletin Commercial of Vera Cruz.]

The government has contracted with several American bankers for a loan of \$1,700,000, to be received on the first of December, to be repaid in forty-seven years, in annual instalments varying from \$48,130, which is the smallest, to \$301,900, which is the largest, making a total amount of \$6,050,480. When the stipulated loan is paid in the government will issue 100,000 certificates of \$20,000, one of \$5,000, who of \$3,000, two of \$3,000, inte of \$100, twelve of \$2,000, two of \$3,000, two of \$3,000, inte of \$100, twelve of \$00, twelve of \$40,000, and in the two following ones three prizes of \$3,000. The government will pay the prizes, and assigns for that purpose the unappropriated duties collected at the Vera Cruz Custom House.

We learn that Senor Olaguibel has resigned the post of Mexican Minister at Paris. It is rumored that Senor Robles with the reconstruction.

Mexican Minister at Paris. It is rumored that Senor Robles will be transferred from Washington to London; that Gen. Almonte will go to London, and Senor Arriaja to Wash-

will be transferred from Washington to London; that Gen. Almonte will go to London, and Senor Arriaja to Washington.

The President of Congress has dismissed the guard which, by order of the Fresident of the republic, was placed at his command. When the officer reported to him he thanked him and said be might retire, as the mational representatives needed no other guard than the love and confidence of the people.

All the papers of the capital publish the Fillow and Hitchcock correspondence, in relation to the bribing of Santa Anna, and handle Gen. Fillow without gloves. The Sigle says—"If it was agreed to have a mock battle, the action at Padierna was sufficient, and it was not necessary to prolong the resistance and sacrifice neclessly Mexicans and Americans. If what Fillow states is true, Santa Anna should have made peace in order to receive the ten mil licins, and Scott should not have scarificed bis fellow citizens in battles that were far from being mock ones. In all the campaign of the Vailey of Mexico there was perhaps, more or less folly on the part of Santa Anna; but it being well known that he himself was always in the midst of the danger, that he resisted as long as he could, there is not even an indication that he was bribed by Trat. His march to Huamantha, and his departure from the country, seem to us another proof that it is laise that there was an agreement, as Pillow states, for it would seem that the agreement obligated him to make a peace."

The following items we find in the Mexican Extraordinary:—

sident Comonifort will leave the country soon on a tour of recreation. Juarez is mentioned to fill the executive. Governor Baz is also spoken to take a part in this arrangement.

Secret meetings, in fractions, of the representatives, take place daily to discuss the matter of extraordinary powers. This matter, we believe, is now being thoroughly discussed by the members in private. It cannot be long before it will come up in the open house, and then will be decided the important question of the day.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, Oct. 17.]

Congress, aithough a month has now clapsed since, according to the constitution, its functions commenced, has not yet proposed any plan for the remedy of the present evils. President Comonifort by the maction of that body is left powerless to do aught. In this way the government of the nation for the time goes on—a legislative body divided in itself, and a nominal head of the nation without power. And in the menatime the Indians and robbers are rioting in ruin in the northern and frontier States, and the Indians in the extreme south.

The powers of endurance of this poor country are being strained to an extent that we guarantie no one ever before believed she could endure. Bay by day the prospect becomes more gloony. If to-day we have simple robberies, to-morrow we have robberies and assassinations. To such a pitch has this state of things come that we find the channels of commerce congenies whilst the country is not disturbed by a foreign war, whilst our country is tree from commercial panies, whilst a demand exist to a large extent—simply by the insecurity of the road from thieving hands. No one can take the road for ever so short a distance without the fear of being robbed, insulted or murdered before he has reached his journey's end. On account of the troubled condition of the country, owing to robbers, revolutionists, &c., the annual fair of San Juan de los Lagos, in the first part of December, is indefinitely postponed for this year, by order of the dovernor of the S

Day before yesterday 62 soldiers, stationed in the cura-tel at La Piedad, deserted. Several sergeants in the army were arrested at Tacubaya. They are charged with com-plicity in the late conspiracy.

Rains still continue in this valley, and we learn that in other parts of the country the worther is the same. On the Pacific coast the rains have in great quantities.

Inflammation of the bowels a great properties of the in this city at the present time, we hear of many who are attacked.

From the South we learn that Tixth and Chilpancingo are now occupied by the troops of the government. Gen.

From the South we learn that Tixth and Chilpancings are now occupied by the troops of the government. Gen. Alvarez, with a large force, had gone to Chilaga, where the revolutionists are reported to be in considerable strength. It is reported that he had routed the reactionists at that place. Creat praise is bestowed upon the revolutionists by the inhabitants along the roud for the prempt mather in which they panished those thievashiy disposed persons who attempted to rob while the country was distorbed. Twenty-three robbers had been hanged at Chilpancingo.

The Legislature of Puebla have withdrawn the extraordinary laculities which they had conceded to Gov. Alatriste. The Legislature of Nuevo Leon and Coahulla continues the discussion of its constitution. The government has made a contract with Mr. bermard, engaging five hundred Seminoles of those actually residing in Florida for the defence of the frontier from the attacks of other savages.

has made a contract with Mr. becmard, engaging five hundred Seminoles of those actually residing in Florida for the defence of the frontier from the attacks of other savages.

Cobos, the distinguished leader of rebel and robber bands for the past year, has lately made his appearance near Chalco with 41s well armed and equipped men. They were passing towards Ameca, and were well provided with provisions, &c., for a long campaign. According to a cotemporary, Geolos, Miramon and Cobos, with many followers, are united at the hacienda Morales. The religionists (revolutionists) are now open in their movements. They wear badges, and thus advertise their principles, independent of their acts. Meja has lately met with a defeat in the Sierra by the section of Flores. Report does not give us the details of the battle.

In pursuance of a contract made by Messrs. B. Jecker & Co., of this city, with the supreme government, for the survey of the Territory of Tehuantepec, an expedition of scientific engineers has left this city for the Isthmus, to commence the work. The object of the government in having these surveys made is to place on sale at once the public lands in that region.

The opera opened in the capital on the 16th with Mme. Cortesi and Signors Stafani and Valpini. The house was alled to the turnot capacity, and agrocable to the expectations which had been created by the preceding famo of Madame Cortesi, her dabar in Mexico his been a real trumph. The difficult part she took as Camille was beautifully sung and rendered with an artistic touch.

[From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 25.]

The principal news concerns the appointment of a new Cabinet, which is as follows:—

Minister of the Interior Benito Juarez.

Minister of the Interior. Benito Juarez.

Minister of the Treasury Manuel Payno.

Minister of representatives had waited upon the President and assured him that nothing could be done towards confer

dred of the inhabitants perished.

Campeachy, Laguna, and the whole coast, in the possession of the revolutionists, were quiet.

PRESIDENT COMONPORT'S DEMANDS FOR EXTRAOR-

PRESIDENT COMONFORT'S DEMANDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

[Translated from the Trait d'Union of Oct. 14, for the New
York Heraid.]

Extraordinary powers have been demanded by the
President from Congress the day before yesterday. The
six chief clerks, acting as ministers, presented themselves before the Chamber, and Mr. Cortes Esparza,
charged with the Ministry for the Interior, spoke in the
name of the government.

The Monitor, in stating the terms of the demand of the
executive, says that it results from two causes. The one
is a proposed law, which is as follows—figuacic Comonfort, &c., makes known to the Mexicans that in use of the
powers conferred upon me by the plan of Ayutla, I deemed it necessary to issue the following decrees—

1. In order to preserve the peace and trangulity of the
country the constitutional guarantees are suspended, (with
the exception of the organic laws concerning that prescribed
by the constitution.

2. This present decree will begin to produce its effects

sented, demanding for the executive the power of concluding conventions with foreign powers, including therein a concerdat.

Our readers will understand the gravity of the facts we have briefly stated. We shall refrain from discussing them until the subject has assumed a more distinct shape.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT COMONFORT TO CONGRESS. [Translated from Le Trait de ¡Union, of Oct. 10, for the New York Herald.]

MISSES. DETCHES—

The political constitution of the 5th of February of the present year having been sanctioned, the people, by virtue of the said constitution, elected you and entrusted to your enlightened patriotism the august functions of the Legislative power. The government emanating from the revolution of Ayulia respected and fasifoilly fulfilled its most solemn promises. Following the road traced out by that revolution the Constituent Congress was assembled. It framed, with the largest liberty in its deliberations, the fundamental code, and conformably to the rules of that code the first Constitutional Congress is installed. The government, clothed by the confidence of the nation with dictatorial power up to the moment when the constitutional rigims was to begin, is fully confident of having always used it for the interest and well being of the public, and as for as possible for the henefit and the progressive amelicration of society. From this day, counting upon your patriotic co-operation, the government will propose to you the measures rendered necessary by the different branches of the public administration and by the situation of the country. In our foreign relations the pending questions with Spain still maintain their grave character. In spite of the rectifinde and moderation which the govern-

ment evinced in its whole conduct with regard to these questions, nathers have not yet arrived at any just and definite arrangement worthy of the two nations. The mediation of France and Great Britain baving been lately oftered in an efficial manner, this government appreciates the friendly and conciliatory spirit which inspired those nations, and is always guided, and will be guided, both as to the terms of acceptance of the mediation as well and during the new negotiatious which may be opened in come of preserving peace, but without consecuting to anything which may be contrary to the honor of the republic. As regarce the other governments with whom that of Mexico and the state of preserving peace, but without consecuting to anything which may be contrary to the honor of the republic. As regarce the other governments with whom that of Mexico and the state of small importance or of such a nature that it is not reput to the table and the state of the state of small taning with friendly nations.

Lonestic order and public tranquility have continued to be paramount objects of the attention of the government. It was the succeeded up to this day to uphold triumphanty the cause of law and liberal institutions against that finatacism and prejudice which protect so many errors, and against false hiterats, supported by involverate abuses which have multiplied during the disorder of a protracted civil civil official parts and the state of the sta

circumstances.

The government expects from your enlightened partial tism that, with the power which your country has vested in you, you will aid it in its efforts to promote in every respect the progress and prosperity of the republic.

It likewise hopes that divine Providence, which has already been provided of so many layers to the careful.

tored by public opinion and supported by the aid of Provinciace.

The sovereign Constituent Congress, which terminated its labors during a time of doubt—by voting an eminently liberal, hemanitary and civilizing constituent adjourned its faithful and complete execution to a period when, the passions being caimed, the germs of rebellion being destroyed, and the principles sustained by it being triumphant, the people would be able to enjoy, in the shadow of peace, its beneficial influence; and in order that, in the meantime, the great work of its sacrifices might not trammel the public power and serve as a bulwark to the reaction, it left in the hands of your Excellency the powers claimed by the situation. Your Excellency, with your habitual windom, used them in a proper and generous manner, saving the country from anarchy and endeavoring to give a lesson to the disturbers of appearing weak through being humane and good.

saving the country from anarchy and endeavoring to give a lesson to the disturbers or public order by acts of clemency, even at the risk of appearing weak through being humans and good.

The nation is statisted with the prudent use your Excellency has made of these powers, and whilst stating that the struggle of the spurious interests of the privileged classes against the nationable rights of sovereignty is not yet terminated, it willholy hopes that your Excellency will know how to combine the necessary means for striking an exterminating blow at the revolutionary hydra, a strong blow which once for all may remove the violenterisis in which we find ourselves, and may remove the violenterisis in which we find ourselves, and may reasonable the principles of order and moralty in the face of those who, without respect for society or their own sacred ministry, proclaim disobedience and disorder as a political and religious virtue, and preach desolation and death in the name of the God of clemency and life. It is time, your Excellency, that the national will be implicitly respected without conditions centrary to the easence of its sovereignty; and in order to attain this important end, your Excellency will find, in the mists of this assembly, the firmest and most efficacious support.

Although it is very satisfactory to the national representation that the exterior relations the republic mainnaims and cultivates with other nations continue friendly, it cannot but regret the violent situation in which those which supports our cause, will perhaps proline a happy result which will do honor to both nations, and will renew their old lies of friendship and harmony. In an extreme case, and when the means of an arrangement worthy of either of the two friendly nations shail have been exhausted, declays will decide between them, but the Mexican republic will maintain her rights and honor. At all events the Constitutional Congress will show therif worthy of itself, and give to your Excellency all the cooperation and all the res

population in the name of heaven, of conscience and of moral right. This liberticide faction which combats for distinctions and honors in opposition to the spirit of the age, which fights for advantages and riches that it should not possess, and which seeks disorder that it may live under its shadow without being discovered, has more than once placed our institutions and our peace in imminent danger. It is certain that your Excellency, relying upon public opinion, favored by the people, and guided by divine Providence, which seems determined to punish such great insolence, profanation and sacrilege, has net and conquered the secret and hidden combinations as successfully as in that time when your Excellency measured your sword against that of the country's indefatigable enemy. But it is not less true that in the critical circumstances in which your Excellency was placed in times of trouble, when it was necessary to care for the existence of the government, and where it was almost impossible to devote yourself to the organization of the public administration, you have, nevertheless, in the midat of this cruel agitation, and even during the alarms of war, beckwed your cares upon the most pressing wants of the State, by endeavoring to realize the most urgent material and social ameliorations. The proper steps have consequently been taken by the several ministries—steps which do honor to the censtant labor and efforts of your Excellency to attain a good administrative policy—and which Congress willingly receives as an authentic proof of the interest you feel in the public welfare.

It is clear, from these measures, that your Excellency has given your care to every important object that has been within your reach, and that you have considered at the same time the priest who prays in the sanctuary and he criminal who is corrected in the prison. You have protected science and art with the same solicitude; you have been disposed to favor industry, commerce and agriculture, and if, in consequence of the difficult circum

ness, and with the exception of some cases now pending

pefore the courts, few trials will be disposed of until the so many seats on the bench at the disposal of the people at one election. There will be no less than eight judicial seats in the higher law courts to fill, and fourteen or fifteed in the civil and Police Justices' department. But little progress has been made in jury causes lest month, their clients are so involved in the money crisis that they have not time to attend to litigation, and prefer to let their suits he over. The Street Commissioners' controversy has dragged its slow length so far that Mr. Justice Peabody has ordered the delivery of the books, &c., of that office to Mr. Conover, the Governor's nominee; yet he is not destined to enjoy it with ease, as Mr. Devlin's counsel have sued out a quo warranto.

Mrs. Cunningham, too, has been on the tapis, but whe-ther her bogus baby trial will be removed to another county the Judges have not yet decided. The second trial of Cancemi will take place in New York, the Court having refused the motion of the District Attorney to change the

tion now pending in that of the case of Mrs. Carolino Woodman, the wife of wealthy drug merchant in New Orleans, who, having discovered his spouse and a Mr. Gardner Furniss flagrante delicto at the New York Hotel, attributed her infidelity to mental disorder and accordingly placed her in a private lunatic asylum in Flushing, where he pays \$100 per week for her support and care. It is contended that the lady is not insane, but that her husband has demiciled her there out of revenge, and that he is determined to keep her confined all her life time. With a view to obtain her freedom Mr. Gardner Furniss, her alleged whilem partner in breaking the commandments sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which is now under argument. Two letters from the fair captive to her champion were published in the proceedings of Saturday in Sunday's Heraid. The brother of Mrs. Woodman has started from New Orleans for this city, and Mr. Brudy, the counsel for Mr. Woodman, has strongly intimated hat the warm blood of the Southern brother will inflict that chastisement which the husband, by accident, failed

uperior Court a very interesting case of breach of pro-mise of marriage to be tried. The plaintiff is a fair widow and the gay Lothario a schoolmaster of some fifty summers, well known in the fash-ionable circles of our city. It is said that the original" amatory poetry, addressed "ye faire widowe, but which, however, may be found in the poems of Tom scarcely have commenced to wane when the public will have served up to their morbid appetites this new feature

The Police Commissioners, too, by their acts, furnish the courts and the lawyers with work, and may involve to have made returns to the writs of certiorari and mandamus, setting forth the facts as they existed, so as to son might be had at once, and that the four hundred policemen, who have been for many months anxiously awaiting a decision, might learn whether they were entitied to act and be paid as policemen or not, and that the unhappy taxpayers of our already overburdened city might not, if the policemen were successful, pay a double set of men. It will be remembered that these men, if illegally discharged, are entitled to be paid their full salaries since their dismissal, and these aggregate salaries amount to the snug little sum of about \$25,000 per month! It is now over two months since legal pro-ceedings were instituted by the policemen to teet the lepromptly making returns setting forth truly all the facts upon which an argument and decision might have been long since had, have raised all manner of technical quib-bles and petty objections; and if the policemen be finally When the cases came up last Thursday, the Board, in the suit of Richard Gambling, put in a return signed only by Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan, which Gambling's counsel alleged to be false in many important particulars, and to have been surreptitiously filed without the consent or knowledge of the other members of the Board, and produced afficiavits from Mayor Wood and Mr. Cholwell to that effect. The consequence was that the case could not be argued, and the return had to be sent back. In the case of Murphy, the return went so far as not only to deny that Murphy was ever one of the police, or ever did duty as such. It was contended that such a return was notoriously erroneous. Compelled to try this question as one of fact at the Circuit, if the return were permitted to stand, Mr. Dyett, the counsel of Murphy to avoid that delay, demurred to this return, and insisted that the Board having removed Murphy, were estepped from denying that he was a policeman, and that the title of Murphy to his office could not be tried on a mandamus. The Court, however, full compelled to hold that, as the return not only denied his appointment, but that he ever did duty, the relator, Murphy, must plead to the return, and that they could not try that issue at General Term. Mr. Byett thereupon besought the counsel for the Board to admit the facts as they really stood, and proceed to argument at once; but the counsel refused to admit the facts as they really stood, and proceed to argument at once; but the counsel for the Board to admit the facts as they really stood, and proceed to argument at once; but the counsel for the Board to admit the facts as they really stood, and proceed to argument at once; but the counsel for the Board to admit the facts as they really stood, and proceed to argument at once; but the counsel for the Board to admit the facts as they really stood, and proceed to argument for the delay only risks to them \$25,000 a month. Verity some men, when "dressed in a little brief authority," do somotimes "play such f suit of Richard Gambling, put in a return signed only by